Carolina Observer.

VOL. VIII.—44.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1825. [NO. 408.

PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters for further orders, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Lease of the
NEW LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

The Hotel has been recently erected in the town of Fayetteville, on extensive and convenient and in a substantial and elegant manner. It is situated on one of the main streets (Hay street) and on the Town House, and has large back lots for a lot, Garden, &c. &c.

There is a beautiful suite of Dancing Rooms, upwards of seventy feet long, which are convertible into parlours by means of folding doors.

The Bar, Baths, Kitchens and Wash House are well supplied with excellent water from the Public aqueduct. The proprietor has taken pains in having this Hotel made complete in every respect; and a comparison may safely be challenged of it with the Hotels in the United States.

Those wishing to lease, are recommended to the buildings. Applicants at a distance can be furnished with plans of the different floors, &c. and are requested to apply for terms, (if by letter, post paid) to Robert Donaldson or to Martin Maclean, Esq.

Most satisfactory references will be required. The Editors of the Charleston Courier, Cape Fear Recorder, Petersburg Intelligencer, Raleigh Register and National Intelligencer will please insert the above three times, and forward their accounts to the Office for payment.

March 28.—7-tf

For Rent.

A House formerly occupied by Mr. William Nott, at the foot of Hay Mount. Apply to

A. WHITING.

Fayetteville, March 24, 1825—7-tf

Marshal's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vendi. Expo. issued from the office of the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the district of North Carolina, and to me directed, I shall expose for sale, at the Court House in Sampson county, on the first Monday in May next, the following tracts of land, viz. 540 acres of land lying eight miles below Sampson Court House, known by the name of the Rocky Marsh land, also 500 acres lying on Goshen run, four miles below the above tract; levied on as the lands of A. S. Brown and Jas. Holmes at the instance of the Postmaster General. Also, on the next day, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, Bladen county, the following tracts of land, viz: 640 acres of land lying on Deggins Meadow, joining the lands of James Owen—one hundred acres on Sassafras Bay, joining the lands of J. J. Cumming, levied on as the lands of James J. Cumming, at the instance of the Postmaster General.

United States Bank notes or specie will be received of all purchasers at the above sales, in payment of their purchase money.

BEVERLY DANIEL, *Marshal*,
March 21st, 1825—7-tt

Splendid Drawings

In a place in the city of Baltimore, during the month of March.

$100,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000,
besides 12 of 1,000, 6 of 500,
and many of 100.

The above brilliant capitals are all to be drawn on the wheels of the

Grand State Lottery, No. 3,

The drawings of this splendid scheme are already begun. The remaining five will take place under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, on the following days, viz:

One drawing on Thursday, 3d of March.
One drawing on Thursday, 10th of March.
One drawing on Thursday, 17th of March.
One drawing on Wednesday, 30th of March.
And last on Thursday, 31st of March.

The whole great capital of $40,000 should be drawn after the 19th is over, in which case the 20th drawing will be deferred to the 12th April, when the scheme must be completed.

Halves, $12 | Quarters, $3
Eighths, 1 50

Tickets undrawn, and may be had in a variety of numbers, at

ALLENS'
Lottery & Exchange Office,
166 *Market-street.*

Prizes have been distributed in the above Lottery as follows, viz: 5 prizes of 1,000, 3 of 500, &c. where was the 20,000 in the Monument, and sold and drawn two prizes of one hundred thousand dollar

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail, (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash, or prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

S. & M. ALLEN, *Baltimore.*

Adventurers at a distance may, with confidence, remit their remittances to Allens' office, and if at any time the great Capitals should be drawn before they arrive, the amount will be immediately returned, or invested to the best possible advantage in some other brilliant Lottery then about to be drawn.

Baltimore, March 1, 1825—5-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1825.

Enoch Martin, Executor of John Martin, dec'd vs. John Murchison. } Original attachment, levied on 250 acres of Land on both sides of Richland creek, joining the lands of Hugh Kelly and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Observer, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the defendant may have notice to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in June next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him agreeable to the plantiff's demand.

CORN. DOWD, *Clerk.*

March 16.—6-6t

Quantico Canal Lottery, of Virginia—6th Class.

To be drawn on Wednesday, 8th June next,
And completed in a few minutes.

SCHEME:

1	$10,000	$10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,538	1,538
6	1,000	6,000
6	500	3,000
6	200	1,200
156	24	3,744
312	12	3,744
468	8	3,744
7,800	4	31,200
8,760	Prizes.	$79,170
15,600	Blanks.	
24,360	Tickets, at $3 25,	$79,170

Whole Tickets $4—Half $2—Quarter $1.

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had the same rate.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above brilliant Lottery, will be received at

The Post-Office, Fayetteville.

Feb. 17—2-tf

E. Littell,

No. 88, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, has in Press,

AN INTRODUCTION
To the Critical Study and Knowledge of
The Holy Scriptures.
BY THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, M. A.

It will be printed from the London edition of 1823, in four very large octavo volumes; it will contain numerous Maps and Fac Similes of Biblical Manuscripts, and in short *every thing* that is contained in that edition, and will be very neatly printed on good paper.

The first London edition of this work was published in 1818—the second in 1821—the third in 1822—the fourth in 1823. So great a sale of so large a work on such a subject, is the best evidence that can be offered of its value. There has yet been no American edition.

Vol. I. contains a Critical Inquiry into the Genuineness, Authenticity, Uncorrupted Preservation and Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.

Vol. II. In Two Parts treats, first on Sacred Criticism; including an Historical and Critical Account of the Original Languages of Scripture, and of the Cognate or kindred Dialects; an Account (with numerous Fac Similes) of the principal Manuscripts of the Old and New Testaments, &c. &c. In this part of the work, the History of the *Authorized English Version of the Bible* is particularly considered. The *various Readings*, the *Quotations from the Old Testament in the New*, the *Poetry of the Hebrews* and *Harmonies of the Scriptures*, form a portion of this part.

Second Part. OF THE INTERPRETATION OF THE SCRIPTURES. SUBSIDIARY MEANS *for ascertaining the* SENSE OF SCRIPTURE, viz.—Analogy of Languages; Analogy of Scripture; Scholia and Glossaries; Subject-matter, Context, Scope, Historical Circumstances, and Christian Writers.

These discussions are followed by the application of the preceding principles—to the *Historical Interpretation* of the Sacred Writings; the interpretation of the *Figurative Language* of Scripture; the *Spiritual Interpretation* of the Scriptures, the interpretation of *Prophecy*, of *Types*, of the *Doctrinal* and *Moral* parts of Scripture, of the *Promises*, and *Threatenings* therein contained; and the *Influential* and *Practical Reading* of the Sacred Writings

Vol. III. contains an Outline of the Historical and Physical Geography of the Holy Land. The Political and Military Affairs of the Jewish and other Nations incidently mentioned in the Scriptures. Sacred Antiquities of the Jews. The Domestic Antiquities, or the Private Life, Manners, Customs, Amusements, &c. of the Jews and other Nations incidently mentioned in the Scriptures.

Vol. IV. is appropriated to the ANALYSIS OF SCRIPTURE.

PRICE TWELVE DOLLARS.

After Publication the price will be Sixteen Dollars.

Subscriptions will be received by E. J. HALE, at the Observer Office, where a more enlarged sketch of the contents of the work may be seen. The work is expected to appear soon after the 1st of April.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1825.

Alexander McKay vs. John McKay. } Original attachment. Sheriff's return, "levied on the following lands: 590 acres on both sides of Horser's creek, including a mill seat and dam; 320 acres, including the big pocoson on Little river; an undivided half of 600 acres on Crane's creek; 200 acres on the Mirey Branch.—25th February, 1825. And summoned John Armstrong as garnishee."

It appearing to the Court that John McKay, the defendant, is an inhabitant of another state: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the 'Carolina Observer,' printed in Fayetteville for six weeks, that the defendant appear, replevy and plead, on or before the first Monday in June next, or judgment will be entered against him for the amount of plaintiff's demand and the property levied on condemned and sold to his recovery.

Witness, John Armstrong, Clerk of said Court, at Fayetteville, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1825.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

March 16—6-6t

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has lately made large additions to his stock of Blanks, having now on hand between two and three hundred quires, and he will execute, immediately, orders for Blanks of any description which may not be on hand. He solicits the patronage of Clerks of Courts and others.

It will be his endeavor, also, to execute Job Printing in the shortest time and neatest manner practicable; and, his assortment of Job Type being large and handsome, he flatters himself, that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their printing.

March 16—6—

☞ A large number of Blanks have been deposited at the Post Office, for sale.

BIOGRAPHY OF GEN. LAFAYETTE.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Continued.

During the year that followed the arrival of Lafayette in his own country, he found the minds of men more agitated on questions of political right, than they had ever been before. Into some of the grave and perilous discussions that were then going on, he entered at once; on others he waited; but, on all, his opinions were openly and freely known, and, on all, he preserved the most perfect consistency. He was for some time ineffectually employed with Malesherbes in endeavoring to relieve the Protestants of France from political disabilities, and place them on the same footing with other subjects. He was the first Frenchman who raised his voice against the slave trade; and it is worth notice, that having devoted considerable sums of money to purchase slaves in one of the colonies, and educate them for emancipation, the faction which, in 1792, proscribed him as an enemy to freedom, sold these very slaves back to their original servitude. And finally, at about the same time, he attempted to form a league of the European Powers against the Barbaresque Pirates, which, if it had succeeded, would have done more for their suppression, than has been done by Sir Sidney Smith's Association, or is likely to follow Lord Exmouth's victories.

But while he was busied in the interests to which these discussions gave rise, the materials for great internal changes were collecting together at Paris from all parts of France; and, in February, 1787, the Assembly of Notables was opened. Lafayette was, of course, a member, and the tone he held throughout its session contributed essentially to give a marked character to its deliberations. He proposed the suppression of the odious *lettres de cachet*, of which Mirabeau declared in the National Assembly, that seventeen had been issued against him before he was thirty years old; he proposed the enfranchisement of the Protestants, who, from the time of the abolition of the Edict of Nantz, had been suffering under more degrading disabilities than the Catholics now are in Ireland; and he proposed by a formal *motion*, —which was the first time that word was ever used in France, and marks an important step towards a regular, deliberative assembly,—he made a *motion* for the convocation of Representatives of the people. 'What,' said the Count d' Artois, now Charles Tenth, who presided in the Assembly of the Notables, 'do you ask for the States General?' 'Yes,' replied Lafayette, 'and for something more and better;' an intimation, which, though it can be readily understood by all who have lived under a representative government, was hardly intelligible in France at that time.

Lafayette was, also, a prominent member of the States General, which met in 1789, and assumed the name of the National Assembly. He proposed in this body a Declaration of Rights not unlike our own, and it was under his influence and while he was, for this very purpose, in the chair, that a decree was passed on the night of the 13th and 14th of July, at the moment the Bastille was falling before the cannon of the populace, which provided for the responsibility of ministers, and thus furnished one of the most important elements of a representative monarchy. Two days afterwards, he was appointed Commander in Chief of the National Guards of Paris, and thus was placed at the head of what was intended to be made, when it should be carried into all the departments, the effective military power of the realm, and what, under his wise management, soon became such.

His great military command, and his still greater personal influence, now brought him constantly in contact with the court and the throne. His position, therefore, was extremely delicate and difficult, especially as the popular party in Paris, of which he was not so much the head as the idol, was already in a state of perilous excitement, and atrocious violences were beginning to be committed. The abhorrence of the queen was almost universal, and was excessive to a degree of which we can now have no just idea. The circumstance that the court lived at Versailles, sixteen miles from Paris, and that the National Assembly was held there, was another source of jealousy, irritation, and hatred on the part of the capital. The populace of Paris, therefore, as a sign of opposition, had adopted a cockade of blue and red, whose effects were already becoming alarming. Lafayette, who was anxious about the consequences of such a marked division, and who knew how important are small means of conciliation, added to it, on the 26th of July, the white of the Royal Arms, and as he placed it in his own hat amidst the acclamations of the multitude, prophesied, that it 'would go round the world;' a prediction which is already more than half accomplished, since the tricolored cockade has been used for the ensign of emancipation in Spain, in Naples, in some parts of South America, and in Greece.

Still, however, the tendency of every thing was to confusion and violence. The troubles of the times, too, rather than a positive want of the means of subsistence, had brought on a famine in the capital; and the populace of the Fauxbourgs, the most degraded certainly in France, having assembled and armed themselves, determined to go to Versailles; the greater part with a blind desire for vengeance on the royal family, but others only with the purpose of bringing the king from Versailles, and forcing him to reside in the more ancient but scarcely habitable palace of the Thuilleries, in the midst of Paris. The National Guards clamored to accompany this savage multitude; Lafayette opposed their inclination; the municipality of Paris hesitated, but supported it; he resisted nearly the whole of the 5th of October, while the road to Versailles was already thronged with an exasperated mob of above an hundred thousand ferocious men and women, until, at last, having received an order to march, from the competent authority, he set off at four o'clock in the afternoon, as one going to a post of imminent danger, which it had clearly become his duty to occupy.

He arrived at Versailles at ten o'clock at night, after having been on horseback from before daylight in the morning, and having made, during the whole interval, both at Paris and on the road, incredible exertions to control the multitude and calm the soldiers. 'The Marquis de Lafayette at last entered the Chateau,' says Madame de Stael, 'and passing through the apartment where we were, went to the king. We all pressed round him, as if he were the master of events, and yet the popular party was already more powerful than its chief, and principles were yielding to factions, or rather were beginning to serve only as their pretext. M. de Lafayette's manner was perfectly calm; nobody ever saw it otherwise, but his delicacy suffered from the importance of the part he was called to act. He asked for the interior posts of the chateau, in order that he might ensure their safety. Only the outer posts were granted to him.' This refusal was not disrespectful to him who made the request. It was given, simply because the etiquette of the court reserved the guard of the royal person and family to another body of men. Lafayette, therefore, answered for the National Guards, and for the posts committed to them; but he could answer for no more;* and his pledge was faithfully and desperately redeemed.

Between two and three o'clock, the queen and the royal family went to bed. Lafayette, too, slept after the great fatigues of this fearful day. At half past four, a portion of the populace made their way into the palace by an obscure, interior passage, which had been overlooked, and which was not in that part of the chateau entrusted to Lafayette. They were evidently led by persons who well knew the secret avenues. Mirabeau's name was afterwards strangely compromised in it, and the form of the infamous Duke of Orleans was repeatedly recognised on the staircase, pointing the assassins the way to the queen's chamber. They easily found it. Two of her guards were cut down in an instant; and she made her escape almost naked. Lafayette immediately rushed in with the national troops, protected the Swiss guards from the brutal populace, and saved the lives of the royal family, which had so nearly been sacrificed to the etiquette of the monarchy.

The day dawned as this fearful scene of guilt and bloodshed was passing in the magnificent palace, whose construction had exhausted the revenues of Louis Fourteenth, and which, for a century, had been the most splendid residence in Europe. As soon as it was light, the same furious multitude filled the vast space, which, from the rich materials of which it is formed, passes under the name of the court of marble. They called upon the king, in tones not to be mistaken, to go to Paris; and they called for the queen, who had but just escaped from their daggers, to come out upon the balcony. The king, after a short consultation with his ministers, announced his intention to set out for the capital; but Lafayette was afraid to trust the queen in the midst of the bloodthirsty multitude. He went to her, therefore, with respectful hesitation, and asked her if it were her purpose to accompany the king to Paris. 'Yes,' she replied, 'although I am aware of the danger.' 'Are you positively determined?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Condescend, then, to go out upon the balcony, and suffer me to attend you.' 'Without the king?'—she replied, hesitating—'Have you observed the threats?' 'Yes, Madame, I have; but dare to trust me.' He led her out upon the balcony. It was a moment of great responsibility and great delicacy; but nothing, he felt assured, could be so dangerous as to permit her to set out for Paris surrounded by that multitude, unless its feelings could be changed. The agitation, the tumult, the cries of the crowd, rendered it impossible that his voice should be heard. It was necessary, therefore, to address himself to the eye, and turning towards the queen, with that admirable presence of mind, which never yet forsook him, and with that mingled grace and dignity, which were the peculiar inheritance of the ancient court of France, he simply kissed her hand before the vast multitude. An instant of silent astonishment followed, but the whole was immediately interpreted, and the air was rent with cries of 'Long live the queen! Long live the general!' from the same fickle and cruel populace, that only two hours before had embrued their hands in the blood of the guards who defended the life of this same queen.

The same day that this scene was passing, the first meeting of the Jacobin club was held. Against this club and its projects Lafayette at once declared himself. With Bailly, the Mayor of Paris, he organized an opposing club, and the victory between the two parties was doubtful for above a year and a half. The contest, however, which was produced by this state of things, placed Lafayette in a very embarrassing and dangerous position. He was obliged to oppose the unprincipled purposes of the Jacobins, without retreating towards the principles of the ancient despotism; and it is greatly to his honor, that he did it most faithfully and consistently. When, therefore, on the 20th June, 1790, a proposition was suddenly made in the Convention to abolish all titles of nobility, Lafayette, true to his principles, rose to second it. A short discussion followed. It was objected to the abolition of rank, that, if there were no titles, no such reward could be conferred as was once conferred by Henry Second, when he created an obscure person, according to the terms of his patent, 'noble and count, for having saved the country at such a time.' 'The only difference,' replied Lafayette, 'will be, that the words noble and count will be left out, and the patent will simply declare, that on such an occasion, such a man saved the state. From this time Lafayette renounced the title of Marquis, and has never since resumed it. Since the restoration of the Bourbons, indeed, and the revival of the ancient nobility, there has been sometimes an affectation among the Ultra Royalists of calling him by his former title; but he has never recognised it, and is still known in France only by the address of General. At least, if he is sometimes called otherwise there, it is not by his friends.

At length the Constitution of a representative Monarchy, which Lafayette's exertions had, from the first opening of the Convention, been consistently devoted to establish, was prepared; and all were desirous that it should be received and recognised by the nation in the most solemn manner. The day chosen, as most appropriate for the ceremony, was the 14th of July, 1790, the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille; and the open space behind the military school, called the Champ de Mars, from the Campus Martius of the Romans, was the place fixed on for this great national festival and solemnity. By the constant labor of from one to two hundred thousand persons of both sexes and all ranks, from dukes and duchesses, bishops and deputies, down to the humblest artisans, who all made the occasion like the Saturnalia of the ancients, an amphitheatre of earth four miles in circumference was raised in a few weeks, whose sides were formed of seats destined to receive the French people, and in whose centre stood the Throne and the Altar. On the morning, therefore, of the day, when the whole was to be consummated, the king, the court, the clergy, the National Assembly, a deputation of the military from the eighty-three departments, and a body of people amounting to above four hundred thousand souls were assembled in this magnificent amphitheatre. Mass was first said, and then Lafayette, who had that day the military command of six millions of men, and held in his hands the power of the monarchy, swore to the Constitution on behalf of the nation, at the altar which had been erected in the midst of the arena. Every eye of that immense mass was turned on him; every hand was raised to join the oath he uttered. It was, no doubt, one of the most magnificent and solemn ceremonies the world ever saw; and, perhaps, no man ever enjoyed the sincere confidence of an entire people more completely than Lafayette did, as he thus bore the most imposing part in these extraordinary solemnities.

The Champ de Mars, however, as Madame de Stael has well observed, was the last movement of a genuine national enthusiasm in France. The Jacobins were constantly gaining power, and the revolution was falling more and more into the hands of the populace. When the king wished to go to St. Cloud with his family, in order to pass through the duties of Easter, under the ministration of a priest who had not taken certain civil oaths, which, in the eyes of many conscientious Catholics desecrated those who received them, the populace and the national guards tumultuously stopped his carriage. Lafayette arrived, at the first suggestion of danger. 'If,' said he, 'this be a matter of conscience with your majesty, we will, if it is necessary, die to maintain it;' and he offered immediately to open a passage by force; but the king hesitated at first, and finally determined to remain in Paris.

Lafayette, indeed, under all circumstances remained faithful to his oaths; and now defended the freedom of the king, as sincerely as he had ever defended the freedom of the people. His situation, therefore, became every day more dangerous. He might have taken great power to himself, and so have been safe. He might have received the sword of Constable of France, which

* So completely were all persons unsuspicious of any *immediate* danger, that the guards of the *interior* posts were no where increased; and not the slightest change was made in the customary arrangements, except what was made at the solicitation of Lafayette.

was once worn by the Montmorencies, but he declined it; or he might have been Generalissimo of the National Guards, who owed their existence to him; but he thought it more for the safety of the state, that no such power should exist. Having, therefore, organised this last body, according to the project he had originally formed for it, he resigned all command with a disinterestedness of which, perhaps, Washington alone could have been his example; and retired to his estate in the country, followed, as he had been for many years, by crowds wherever he went, and accompanied on his way by every form of popular enthusiasm and admiration.

The following article extracted from the European Magazine, of July 1796, presents an incident, and displays a magnanimity, which at the present moment will not fail of being perused with interest.

Augusta Chronicle.

MADAME DE LAFAYETTE.

Madame de Lafayette and her daughters' healths having materially suffered from their confinement in the citadel of Olmutz, she solicited the indulgence of being allowed to write to the Emperor, to obtain his majesty's permission to go with her daughters to Vienna for a few days, in order to procure medical advice. At length the Commandant ordered the prison doors to be opened, and having locked up the young ladies in a separate apartment, signified to their mother, that his Imperial Majesty had been pleased to determine, that on no consideration whatever should she go to Vienna; but that she might quit the prison *on condition of never returning to it.* He required a written answer for the Emperor's perusal, which was given as follows:

Letter of Madame de Lafayette.

"The Commandant of Olmutz informed me yesterday, that in answer to my request of being allowed to go for eight days to Vienna, for the purpose of consulting the faculty, his imperial Majesty signified that on no consideration whatever, I am permitted to visit that capital; and that he will consent to my quitting this prison only on condition of never entering it more. I have the honor to reiterate the answer which I made to the Commandant. To solicit the assistance which the state of my health requires, is a duty which I owed my family and my friends; but they are sensible that it is not possible for me to purchase it at the price at which it is offered. I cannot forget, that while we were both on the point of perishing; me, by the tyranny of Robespierre; M. de Lafayette, by the moral and physical sufferings of his captivity; that I was not allowed to obtain any account of him, or to inform him that his children and myself were yet in existence: and nothing shall tempt me to expose myself a second time to the horrors of such a separation. Whatever then may be the state of my health, or the inconvenience which may result to myself and my daughters from this habitation, we will all three avail ourselves with gratitude of the goodness of his Imperial Majesty, who permits us to share this captivity in all its details."

This letter displays an heroism worthy of the best times of Rome, and of its purest matrons.

The temporary charge of the Treasury Department has been assigned by the President, to Mr. Southard, the Secretary of the Navy, until the arrival of Mr. Rush, from London.

In the London Courier of January 11th we find the following article:—

American Sporting—National Boat Race.—A Rowing-match for a thousand dollars lately took place in the harbor of New York, between a boat belonging to Whitehall, in that city, and the boat of the British frigate Hussar, Captain Harris. The American boat gained the race; but to which party the victory belonged is a mere trifle compared to the kindly and excellent feelings both parties seem to have felt for one another. Capt. Harris has probably done more, by his frank and generous deportment on this occasion, to produce a cordial feeling towards the British nation, than all the Commanders in its Navy put together that have visited the waters of the United States for five-and-twenty years past.

The packet ship *New York*, Captain Bennett, during her late voyage from New York to Liverpool, and back, was on the water, in both passages, but forty-three days.

Prediction for the Ladies.—Moore, in his Almanac, says—I flatter myself that the ladies will not be displeased at my informing them that *Venus* will be the prevailing planet in the spring and summer months of 1825; which circumstance is calculated to occasion no small number of marriages, and even some ladies who were not reckoned on the list, because their charms were not mature, as well as others because their charms were on the decline, may have occasion to remember with pleasure the results of the year 1825. Such is the voice of the stars. [What a charming fellow this Moore must be!]

A punster, observing two deputy sheriffs running after an ingenious but distressed author, remarked, that it was a new edition of the "*Pursuits of Literature*," *unbound*, but *hotpressed*.

To Rent.

THE Store and Warehouse occupied by the subscriber will be rented and occupation given immediately—for Seventy-five dollars, up to the 1st September next. W. F. & B. SALTER.

March 30—8-3t

GEN. JACKSON.

The following is the best criticism we have seen on General Jackson's letter to Gen. Swartwout. As we wish to give a view of both sides of all matters of public interest, and as this article will probably call forth a reply, we do not hesitate to republish it.

From the New York Daily Advertiser, March 15.

A letter has recently been published from General Andrew Jackson, to General Samuel Swartwout of this City, which is intended as a reply to Mr. Clay's objection to Gen. Jackson as a candidate for the presidency, on the ground that he was a "*Military Chieftain.*" It is stated that this letter was "a private communication, and not intended for the public eye."—This may be so, for aught we can say; but it is a singular thing that Gen. Jackson should have thought it a matter of so much importance to satisfy Mr. Swartwout of the unfounded nature of the charge made against him by Mr. Clay, when it is altogether probable that the story had never made the least unfavorable impression upon that gentleman's mind. If it had not been for this declaration, we should not have doubted for a moment that the letter was written expressly for publication, and that the object was to produce an effect upon the public, rather than to remove scruples from the mind of the person to whom it was addressed.

Gen. Jackson has been recently disappointed in his expectations of being elected President of the United States; and this untoward event is ascribed by his friends to the agency and influence of Mr. Clay. The latter gentleman in a letter written before the election to one of his friends, giving him the reasons why he should support Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson, among other things called the latter a "*Military Chieftain,*" and as such, an improper character for the office. In reply to this charge, Gen. Jackson gives Mr. Swartwout a concise history of his military services and exploits; and after referring particularly to the expedition to New Orleans during the late war, and the declaration of martial law at that place, "not with any view o personal aggrandizement, but for the preservation of all that was dear and valuable—the honor, the safety and glory of our country," he asks, "Does this constitute the character of a 'Military Chieftain?' And are all our brave men in war, who go forth to defend their rights and the rights of the country, to be termed 'Military Chieftains,' and denounced therefor? If so, the tendency of such a doctrine may be, to arrest the ardour of useful and brave men in future times of need and peril; with me it will make no difference, for, my country at war, I would aid, assist and defend her, let the consequences to myself be w at they might."

He then proceeded to say—"I have, as you very well know, been charged by some of the designing politicians of this country, with taking bold and high handed measures; but, as they were not designed for any benefit to myself, I should not, under similar circumstances, refrain from a course equally bold. *That man who, in times of difficulty and danger, shall halt at any course necessary to maintain the rights and privileges and independence of h s country, is unsuited to authority.* And if these opinions and sentiments shall entitle me to the name and character of a "Military Chieftain," I am content so to be considered—satisfied too, that Mr. Clay, *if* he pleases, shall give that as the reason, to the citizens of the west, why, in his opinion, I merited neither his nor their confidence."

The man must have a bad case who cannot support it by his own testimony That Gen. Jackson has failed in the present instance of vindicating himself against Mr. Clay's objection, is abundantly manifest. That he is a dangerous man, and that the constitution, rights, and liberties of the people of the United States would be unsafe in his hands, is equally clear from his own declaration in this letter. "That man," says he, "who in times of difficulty and danger, shall halt *at* ANY COURSE *necessary to maintain the rights, and privileges, and independence of his country, is unsuited to authority.*" That is, the man whose will is his law, whose judgment alone, without regard to the constitutional rights and security of the people, is his guide, whose *fiat* prostrates the legislative and judicial authorities of the community where he is called to act, and puts the inhabitants out of the protection of the laws and government under which they live—he is the only man, *in Gen. Jackson's opinion*, suited to authority. It is to be noted, as a natural and emphatic commentary upon this bold and comprehensive text, that in every instance in which this "military chieftain," whom Mr. Swartwout denominates "one of the greatest of men, and purest of patriots," has been called to act an important part, he has found it expedient to prove his suitableness for authority by *setting at defiance the laws, constitution, and liberty of the people*, and made himself for the time *Supreme Dictator!* We have no recollection that General Washington, who, in the opinion of many persons, was as great a man and as pure a patriot even as Gen. Jackson, ever found it necessary to prove his devotion to his country's interests, or his fitness for office, by trampling down the authority of the laws, and placing the military over the civil power.

As this letter appears to look forward to the state of things that may exist in the country *four years hence*, it may be well for the public to keep it in remembrance. It comes fresh from the hand and heart of the writer, at a time when his feelings would necessarily be alive to the subject, and it may be taken as a summary of his political creed, in any and all situations in which he may be placed. That creed is short, clear, and explicit. It is, *that no man is fit for office, who, in times of difficulty and danger, shall halt, or hesitate, at any course that he may think it expedient to pursue for the preservation of the rights, privileges and independence of the country, whether that course is legal or illegal, constitutional or unconstitutional, oppressive or unoppressive.* Of this expediency the man is to be the sole and final judge. Of what use is a constitution, of what benefit are laws, for what purpose are we furnished with legislatures, and courts, and executive officers, if a man who has the command of a body of troops, may set up his will against them all, and make use of his force and his arms to carry that will into effect?

If there is any security to our country for the peaceable enjoyment of its inestimable privileges, its freedom and independence, it is to be found in the sanctity of the constitution, and the protection of the laws. If there is any serious danger to both, it is to be expected from the supremacy of a daring "Military Chieftain," whose will is his law, whose power is in his sword, and who constitutes himself sole arbiter and umpire of the condition of the people, and the destiny of the republic.

☞There is one remark that may be added to this.—The General says, after the service was over he retired to his farm. So he did. But this is not all—he there lived for about six years on the full pay of a Major General, at the rate of *five thousand dollars a year*, till the reduction of the Army—he was then appointed Governor of Florida, and remained in that office at a high salary till its duties had expired.

Balt. Pat.

LIST OF ACTS,

Passed at the last Session of Congress.

1. An act making a partial appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
2. An act concerning General Lafayette.
3. An act to authorize the legislature of the State of Ohio to sell and convey certain tracts of land granted to the said State for the use of the people thereof.
4. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt a new Hydrometer, for ascertaining the proof of Liquors.
5. An act authorizing repayment for land erroneously sold by the United States.
6. An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act to amend the ordinance and acts of Congress for the government of the territory of Michigan," and for other purposes.
7. An act confirming certain claims to lands in the Western District of Louisiana.
8. An act to authorize the issuing of letters patent to Adolphus G. Trott.
9. An act making compensation to persons appointed by the Electors to deliver the Votes for President and Vice President.
10. An act to remit the duties on Books, Maps, and Charts, imported for the Library of Congress.
11. An act making appropriations for the Military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
12. An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
13. An act making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty five.
14. An act making an appropriation for the purchase of Books and Furniture for the use of the Library of Congress.
15. An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
16. An act making further appropriations for the Military Service for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.
17. An act for the relief of Sam'l Baylies.
18. An act for arming the Militia of the District of Columbia.
19. An act for the relief of Jacob A. Blackwell.
20. An act declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, therein mentioned.
21. An act for the relief of Milachi Burns.
22. An act to authorize the sale of a section of land therein mentioned.
23. An act to establish the City of Hudson and the city of Troy, in the State of N. York; Bowdoinham in the State of Maine, and Fairport, in the State of Ohio, Ports of Delivery; and to abolish Topsham.
24. An act to authorize the Register or enrolment, and license, to be issued in the name of the President or Secretary of any incorporated Company owning a steam boat or vessel.
25. An act to extend the time of issuing and locating military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army.
26. An act to make Castine a port of entry for ships or vessels coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.
27. An act to alter the terms of the District Court of the United States, in the Western District of Virginia.
28. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the completion of entries for the benefit of drawback after the period of twenty days.
29. An act for the relief of Stephen Arnold, David and George Jenks, second.
30. An act for the relief of Colonel William Duane.
31. An act authorizing the subscription of stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.
32. An act for the relief of John M. Moody and Samuel Moody, and Elijah Bailey and others.
33. An act for the relief of John McClure.
34. An act for the relief of the heirs or devisees of John Ferrell, deceased.
35. An act for the relief of Paul Chase.
36. An act making appropriation to satisfy certain balances due to the commissioners and Secretaries of Land Claims in Florida.
37. An act for the relief of Moses Shepherd.
38. An act for the relief of Mary Miller, administratrix of Amos Miller, deceased.
39. An act concerning Cha's. D. Brodie.
40. An act for the relief of Joseph Decrits.
41. An act for the relief of the representatives of Noel Soileau, deceased.
42. An act for the relief of Craven P. Luckett and William Reynolds.
43. An act for the relief of Sarah Shillito.
44. An act for the relief of Sam'l Russell.
45. An act for the relief of Samuel Wootten.
46. An act for the relief of James Lenox and William G. B. Abeel, Gulian Ludlow, and Hector Scott.
47. An act to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department.
48. An act granting pensions to James Barker and Zebulon Pike.
49. An act for the relief of Walter Story Chandler.
50. An act for the relief of the companies of Mounted Rangers, commanded by Captains Boyle and McGirth.
51. An act to establish certain post roads and to discontinue others.
52. An act authorizing Noah Webster to import into the United States his work on languages, at a rate of duty herein specified.
53. An act to change the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.
54. An act to authorize the building of ten sloops of war, and for other purposes.
55. An act for the relief of the representatives of Frederic Goetz and Charles W. Westfall.
56. An act concerning wrecks on the coast of Florida.
57. An act amendatory of the act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Provident Association of Clerks in the Civil Department of the Government of the United States, in the District of Columbia."
58. An act for the relief of Gregory Ennis and William R. Maddox.
59. An act for the relief of William P. Yonge.
60. An act for the relief of Captain Richard Hightower.
61. An act for the relief of Nimrod Farrow and Richard Harris.
62. An act to authorize the surveying and making a road from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, in the territory of Arkansas.
63. An act to authorize the laying out and opening of a public road from St. Mary's river to the bay of Tampa, in the Territory of Florida.
64. An act to authorize the surveying and opening of a road from Detroit to Chicago, in the State of Illinois.
65. An act for the relief of John Crain.
66. An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Virginia.
67. An act for the relief of Michael McKewen.
68. An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause a road to be marked out from the Western frontier of Missouri, to the confines of New Mexico.
69. An act for the relief of Gilbert C. Russel.
70. An act for the relief of Luther Chapin, of Ohio.
71. An act authorizing the establishment of a Navy Yard and Depot on the Coast of Florida, in the Gulph of Mexico.
72. An act for the relief of Holden W. Prout, administrator on the estate of Joshua W. Prout, deceased.
73. An act for the relief of James Porter and Tunstall Quarles.
74. An act for the relief of George Love.
75. An act for the relief of Thomas Taylor, jr.
76. An act to extend the time for the settlement of private land claims in the Territory of Florida, to provide for the preservation of the public archives in said Territory, and for the relief of John Johnson.
77. An act for the relief of Christian Jacob Burckle.
78. An act for the relief of William Litle, administrator of Minor Reves.
79. An act further to amend the act authorizing payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes, passed ninth April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
80. An act for the continuation of the Cumberland road.
81. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions of dollars, or to exchange a stock of four and one half per cent. for a certain stock, bearing an interest of six per cent.
82. An act for the relief Thomas L. Ogden.
83. An act for the relief of Rachael McClure.
84. An act for the relief of Reub[en] ing and others.
85. An act to authorize the build[ing] Light Houses, and Light Vessels, [and] cons, and Monuments, therein me[n]tioned and for other purposes.
86. An act for the relief of John [illegible]
87. An act for the relief of [illegible] Thatcher.
88. An act more effectually to [provide] for the punishment of certain crimes [against] the United States, and for other p[urposes]
89. An act to authorize the sale [of unser]viceable ordnance, arms, and milita[ry stores]
90. An act for the relief of [illegible] Cain and Isaac Baldwin, of Ohio.
91. An act for the relief of Peter [illegible]
92. An act making an additional [appro]priation for defraying the expenses [attend]ing to the seat of government the [removal] President and Vice President of the [United] States.
93. An act for the relief of [illegible] Wright, son, and other heirs of [illegible] Wright, deceased.
94. An act making an appropria[tion for] the benefit of Joseph Smith, of Al[exandria]
95. An act for the relief of Moses [illegible]
96. An act to amend an act, entit[led] act to alter the times of holding [the] cuit and District Courts of the [United] States, for the District of South Ca[rolina]
97. An act for the relief of Willia[m] berton.
98. An act for the relief of Otis [Pen]ton, Harris Pendleton, John F. Del[aplaine] Elijah P. Delaplaine, and others.
99. An act for the relief of Elias [illegible]
100. An act for the relief of W[illiam] Townsend.
101. An act for the relief of Jno. S[mith]
102. An act for the relief of Jose[ph] zet and Antoine Bourgoud.
103. An act for the relief of Da[niel] more.
104. An act fixing the place for [holding] the Circuit and District Courts of the [United] ed States for the Southern District of [New] York.
105. An act for the relief of El[isha] Averill.
106. An act granting certain [lands] David Tate, Josiah Fletcher, and [Thomas] Weatherford.
107. An act for the relief of P[eter] Adams.
108. An act for the relief of Elijah [Hewes] jun.
109. An act for the relief of Peter [illegible]
110. An act respecting the adjour[nments] of the Circuit Court for the District [of Co]lumbia.
111. An act for the relief of Jo[hn] Hudson, of Baltimore.
112. An act for the relief of T[homas] Hewes.
113. An act for the relief of Joel A[llen] Jun.
114. An act discharging a judg[ment] against the representatives of Elijah W[adsworth] worth, deceased.
115. An act to provide an additio[nal] propriation to complete the public [road] from Pensacola to St. Augustine, in [the] territory of Florida.
116. An act for the relief of Joseph [illegible] rest.
117. An act for the relief of Samuel [illegible] of Alabama.
118. An act confirming the act [of the] Legislature of Virginia, entitled "An [act] incorporating the Chesapeake and [Ohio] Canal Company," and "An act of the [State] of Maryland, confirming the same."
119. An act for the relief of Thomas Broome.

1. Resolution authorizing the public[ation] cuments printed by order of Congress, [to be] furnished the Gardiner Lyceum.
2. Resolution directing an invent[ory] the furniture of the President's House [to be] taken.

Washington, March [illegible]

The SUPREME COURT of the United States adjourned, on Monday, to the [next] term in course, after a fatiguing session of six weeks.

To the facts which we are about to [state] we ask the serious attention of our readers and particularly of those who have authority to reform the grievance: The number of cases on the Docket of the Supreme Court, at the commencement of the present term, was *one hundred and sixty-four*—these, with all the labor devoted to the business, but *thirty-eight* were argued and decided—being one-fifth only of the whole number; so that, upon an average, the time for obtaining a decision on an appeal to the Supreme Court, under present circumstances, no matter how urgent, important, or universal in its operation must be *five years*—a delay operating to the denial of justice. For this evil there must be a remedy. It ought no longer to be deferred by a mere difference of opinion as to the mode and measure of the remedy. The Judges of the Supreme Court are relieved of the duties of Circuit Judges, in part at least, they cannot discharge the higher and more important duty of judges in the last resort, with justice to themselves, to the country, or to themselves.

Nat. [illegible]

Invidious observations have been indulged in some quarters concerning Mr. Webster's mode of answering Mr. Randolph's challenge. Col. Benton, who bore the challenge, has been heard to remark, that as much as he respected and admired Mr. Webster before, this gentleman's conduct on the occasion was such as to exalt him still more in his estimation. No testimony more impressive could be adduced. The message from Massachusetts acted as became a man of the soundest sense and feeling; with much calm resolution as good temper and pure frankness.—*National Gazette.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1825.

We understand that Col. Joseph Pickett, Lincoln county, is a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress.

We learn with regret that the dwelling house of Alfred Moore, Esq. in Brunswick county, was burnt to the ground on the night of the 17th inst. The fire was discovered by the family at one o'clock in the morning, when it had made such progress as barely to allow time for the family to escape, which they happily did, with the exception, we understand, of every article in the house, including Mr. Moore's very valuable library. The total loss is estimated at seven thousand dollars. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, who has not yet been discovered.

Lafayette is pursuing his journey through the great expedition, and is every where received with the warmest affection and respect. He entered the city of Savannah on the morning of the 19th inst. and departed on the afternoon of the 21st, for Augusta, where he expected to arrive on the 23d. At the General was in Savannah, the corner stones of monuments to the memory of Generals Greene and Pulaski were laid.

An article copied into the Observer of the 17th, purporting to give the substance of a conversation between Gen. Jackson and an officer of the Southern Army, is, we have no doubt, a vile forgery. It is said to have been copied from a paper printed at Charlestown, Kanawha county, Va. in which it was published as from the Nashville Whig, but that paper, as well as the other Tennessee papers, is silent on the subject.

Commodore Rodgers has issued a Naval General Order, dated on board the North Carolina, 74, declaring his determination to put an end to the practice which has been pursued by the officers of the Navy, of resorting to the detriment of the service, of duels to settle disputes by a resort to the pistol or sword. He says that differences arising between officers of the ships under his command must be referred to the captain of the ship to which they belong, or to the commodore if necessary, and that no violation of this order will be suffered to pass unnoticed. We heartily wish the gallant commodore success in his laudable endeavour to expel this abominable custom from the navy, and we hope his example may be speedily followed.

Advertisements and Communications for the Observer may be left at the Office until 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, after which hour they will be received at the Observer Office.

The United States Board of Engineers for Internal Improvement, are probably on their way for the purpose of examining several Routes between Washington and New Orleans, with a view of selecting the most eligible location for the great National Road. Gen. Bernard, and the Secretary of the Board, will pass through this place, and the other Capitals of the Southern States, and probably return on the north side of the mountains.—*Ral. Reg.*

Elections in Kentucky.—We have on our table more than less than a score of letters from different districts of Kentucky, and from gentlemen not only of the first respectability in the state, but well-informed as to public opinion, all of which speak of the triumph of Mr. Adams as giving general satisfaction to the people.—*Nat. Journal.*

Milton, March 24.

On Wednesday last, William H. Crawford and suite, and the Hon. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, arrived in this town on Tuesday afternoon. They will remain here several days.

Washington, March 24.

Mr. Monroe, late President of the United States, left the city yesterday, escorted by the Washington Andrews' Dragoons, and accompanied by the President, the principal officers of the government, and a number of gentlemen, who had paid him a visit in his retirement, as an evidence of their continued respect, and to bid him farewell. A number of incidents peculiar to our Republican manners, unimportant as it may appear to the reader at a distance, is not the least interesting to Mr. Monroe, who a short time since was Chief Magistrate of the Union, and for eight years past guided the helm of state, was now, under the operation of our laws, retiring from an office second in dignity to none in the world, to mix with his fellow-citizens, and to become more one of the people. There was no pomp nor show on the occasion. He mounted on horseback, and dressed in his usual plain attire; and as the silent cavalcade passed along, he received and returned the salutations of many who availed themselves of this last opportunity of testifying their regard and esteem for one who had so long, so honorably, and so faithfully served the public.—*Nat. Journal.*

None of the papers have informed us upon what grounds the fourteen Senators opposed the nomination of Mr. Clay to the office of Secretary of State; and hence the impression has generally prevailed, that the opposition was altogether of a personal nature, referring to the part which Mr. Clay took in the Presidential election. We have reason to believe, however, that it proceeded from a more elevated motive—and that it was upon *constitutional* grounds entirely, that the nomination was opposed. We presume the question arose upon that provision of the Constitution which declares a Member of Congress ineligible to any office which he shall have had an agency in creating. Mr. Clay had no agency in creating the office of Secretary of State, but it might admit of a question, whether his agency in making a vacancy in it, did not amount to the same thing? But for this question, it is probable there would not have been a dissenting voice to his appointment.—*Norfolk Herald.*

We understand letters have been received from the Sandwich Islands, mentioning that a revolution had taken place there.—One of the natives, (Tomarree) educated abroad as a christian, on the decease of the King of Atoi, had attempted to assume Kingly authority, but had been resisted and fled to the mountains with his followers.

Boston Patriot.

A Public Dinner was given in the city of New York, on Monday the 21st inst. in celebration of the late victories and confirmed independence of the South American Republics. We copy the following from the New York Evening Post, in which a long account of the dinner is given:

Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, being called on for a toast, rose and addressed the President in the following words:

Permit me to observe, Sir, that I deem the honour of being a guest upon this occasion, among one of the most gratifying circumstances connected with my official station. Much has been stated as to revolutions and their happy consequences in this assembly this evening, but there is another I cannot omit this opportunity to notice, which even a few years back seemed more unlikely and less expected by many than these great changes we are thus happily met to celebrate; and permit me to add *one*, in which the prosperity of both is deeply interested. Need I mention the revolution in sentiment and feelings, which I rejoice to bear my testimony to, as having arisen between our respective governments, which is fast spreading among all classes, and which I earnestly hope may settle down into permanent friendship. It may be asked, what has the growth of good feelings between England and the United States, to do with the celebration of the recent victories which have brought us thus together?—I will not say, go ask at Madrid, at Paris, at Vienna, or at St. Petersburg, though there their importance might be discovered, but I would direct any inquirer to go to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, pass along the Andes, on to Cape Horn, thence from the Oronoco to Colombia—and who are they within these vast limits, that do not see in the friendship of the Lion of Old England and the Eagle of these United States, a shield to guard their struggle for the firm establishment of their independence? Yes, Sir, who does not perceive the force of the observation attributed to Mr. Canning, when adverting to the happy consequences of these good feelings, at a dinner at Liverpool, "Mother and Daughter against the world?"

From whence, sir, has this proud eminence of "Mother and Daughter" arisen, and wherein does it consist?

Certainly not from superior powers of body or mind, or from personal courage, patient endurance of toil, or superiority of climate; no, sir: for who surpasses France in arts, science, and military fame? what people more endued with chivalrous bravery than the Spaniard?—what people brave death in the field with more unmoved courage than the German? what Russian ever received his death wound in his back? Who then, sir, is it? Sir, it is in the predominance of religious and commercial liberty. I would just add, that it is my earnest hope that Mother and Daughter may ere long exhibit a perfect example to the new empire in the south, in these fundamental pillars of National Independence, prosperity and glory. With this expression of my feelings upon this glorious occasion, I beg leave to give:

The Mother and Daughter.—Oblivion to the past, with increase and perpetuity of harmony for the future.

The Hon. Mr. Cambreleng made an appropriate reference to the liberal remarks of the British Consul, and gave:

Magna Charta.—The first charter of Human Freedom.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

Arrived—On Sunday, Steam Boat North Carolina, with 29 hhds. molasses; 14 hhds. and 5 bbls. sugar; 6 hhds. and 18 bags coffee; 2 hhds. and 42 bbls. rum; 6 bbls. oil; 6 bags spice; 125 ps. pot metal; 395 bars iron; 80 bundles steel; 296 share moulds; 3 hhds. 8 casks, 21 bbls. and 44 boxes sundries.

Tow Boat Eliza Neal, with 1350 bushels salt; and Tow Boat Gen. Jackson, with 1500 bushels salt.

The Henrietta departed on the 23d, but we could not obtain the list of freight.

DIED,

In Cheraw, on the 28th inst. Maj. John M. Frink, lately a respectable merchant of this town, and one of the few who were engaged in the gallant defence of Stonington, Conn. during the late war.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Qu'ty rated.	From D.	From C.	To D.	To C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cogniac,	-	gallon.	1		1	25
Apple, in dem'd	-	do		42		45
Peach,	-	do.		50		55
Bacon, - -	-	lb.		5½		6
Beeswax	-	do.		32		33
Butter,	-	do		15		20
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,		22		25
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.		20		21
2d & 3d qual.	-	do		16		19
Candles, Mould,	-	do		12		14
Spermaceti,	-	do				34
Cotton,	-	do		16		17½
Corn, - -	-	bushel		45		50
Copperas	-	lb.		3½		4
Flax	-	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		90		92½
Flour Superfine	-	barrel.	4¾		5	
Fine,	-	do	4½		4½	
Fish, Herrings	-	do	4	00		
Mullet	-	do	6	00		
Feathers	-	lb.		35		
Gin, Holland, -	-	gallon,		90	1	25
Country, -	-	do		42		45
Ginger	-	lb		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	-	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	-	groce	11		12	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.				
West India,	-	do				
Iron, - -	-	100 lb.	5½		6	
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3	50		
Flotant	-	do	3	00		
Lime, - -	-	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard	-	lb.		7		8
Leather, Skirting	-	do		30		35
Sole	-	do		28		30
Bridle	-	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.		8		9
Logwood	-	100 lb.	2	50		
Molasses,	-	gallon,		28		30
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2	50	3	00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do		6½		
Wrought	-	do		18		20
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	-	do		60		65
Shingles	-	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats,	-	bush		35		40
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	18	00	20	00
Linseed	-	gallon.		80	1	00
Pork -	-	barrel.	8	00	9	00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3	50		
Philadelphia,	-	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper,	-	lb.		21		
Pimento,	-	do		25		
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	-	do		5	7	50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	-	do		70		80
New-England,	-	do		42½		45
Rice, - -	-	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins	-	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags	-	lb.		2		6
Shot, - -	-	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	9		10½	
Common,	-	do	8		9	
Loaf, -	-	lb.		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.		75		80
Turks Island,	-	do		65		75
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do				
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.		25		30
Glauber	-	do		6½		
Steel, American	-	do		8		9
E. Blistered	-	do		16		18
German	-	do		17		18
Salt-Petre	-	do		12		15
Tallow,	-	do		6		7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson, -	-	do	1	20	1	20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	4		4½	
Manufactured,	-	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ⅛ x	-	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs,	-	lb.		65		
Wheat, new	-	bush.		80		85
Whiskey, -	-	gallon,		32½		58
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	-	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	-	do		80		

Fayetteville Academy.

THE next quarter of this Institution commences on *MONDAY NEXT*, the 4th April.

W. HAMILTON.

March 29, 1825.

Hay Mount School.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that his second quarter commenced on the 28th of the present month. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has received, he hopes, by his attention and assiduity to his School, to elicit the continuance of their favour and support.—The direction of the School being on his own responsibility, parents and guardians are assured that no pains, on his part, will be spared to give universal satisfaction.

Terms, to be paid quarterly in advance, viz:—The Latin, Greek and Mathematics, $8; for Geography, Arithmetick and English Grammar, &c. $6; for Reading, Spelling and Writing, $5; for the Rudiments, girls $3—and boys $3 50. Each Scholar will be subject to an additional charge of 25 cents per quarter, for wood, water, &c.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, March 29—8-tf

Sugar, Rum, Brandy, &c.

6 hhds. Jamaica Sugar
5 do New Orleans do
20 bbls. N. E. Rum
20 do Apple Brandy
12 do Rye Gin
5 boxes Whittimore's Cotton Cards, No. 10

Just received by the late arrivals, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

IN STORE,

2 pipes Holland Gin
1 do Cogniac Brandy

March 30—8

For Sale,

ON very accommodating terms, the House and Lot where I live, on Hay street, adjoining the Observer Printing Office; for Terms apply to

JAMES CANT.

Fayetteville, March 29th.—8 2w.

Notice.

THE Property of Mr. Jno. Cole, dec'd, will be sold at the Town House, at Public Auction, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, on Monday the 18th day of April next.

By order: WM. NOTT, *Adm'r.*

Fayetteville, March 28th.—8.

Blanks for sale here.

For Sale,

20 hhds. of Molasses.
30 bbls. N. E. Rum.
20,000 lbs. prime Barbadoes Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
60 bags of prime Coffee.
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine.
2 qr. casks French Madeira do.
1 hhd Old 4th proof Rum
50 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

March 31.—3

Domestic Goods.

40 Cases Leghorn and Straw Bonnets
100 Nests *Band Boxes*
10 Cases Whittimore's Cotton Cards
3 Cases Wool Cards
20 Bales brown & bleached Domestic Cottons

And a general assortment of White, Ivory and Imitation COMBS, just received, and *for Sale low, by* E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

20 doz. Patent SCYTHES, manufactured by the Grades Company
10 doz. Crown Scythes
11 do. Patent Chopp Knives
6 do. Garden Rakes
2 tons German Steel, superior quality,

For Sale by C. T. HAIGH.

March 31—8-4t

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, by the brig North Carolina and schooner Industry, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, together with an assortment of Groceries, Earthenware, &c.—All of which he offers for sale on more reasonable terms than usual—Country Merchants and others, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Consisting in part, as follows:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
do do Cassimeres
Fancy rib and stripe do
Marseilles Vestings—Black figured silk do
Men's Cravats—Muslin Robes, assorted
London prints, a new article
Colored striped Muslins, latest fashions
4-4 and 6-4 plaids and striped Gingham
Black and light colored Canton Crapes
do do Nankeen do
do do Mandarin do
Crape robes, assorted colors
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
A large assortment of Thread Laces
Gros de Naples Silks, assorted colors,
Black figured Silks
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, newest fashion
Zelia and Gause do do
Ladies' black and white Silk Hose
do do Cotton do
do do Thread do
Ladies' and gentlemen's Silk Gloves
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs,
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Cambrick and book Muslins
Irish Linens, a good assortment
Brown Durham Sheetings
Bleached Lancaster do
Brown Ipswich do
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks
Green Coffee, by the bag
A good supply of Brown Sugars
Loaf and Lump do.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, March 29—8-tf

YATES & M'INTYRE

Have established an Agency in Fayetteville for the sale of Tickets in the

North-Carolina Lottery,

(For the benefit of Oxford Academy,)

THE First Class of which will be drawn at Raleigh, the 22d of June next, and completed in a few minutes.

J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 10,000	10,000
1		6,000	6,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
1		1,538	1,538
6		1,000	6,000
6		500	3,000
6		200	1,200
156		24	3,744
312		12	3,744
468		8	3,744
7,800		4	31,200
8,760	Prizes,		$ 79,170
15,600	Blanks.		
24,360	Tickets,		$ 79,170

This Lottery is formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, $ 4
Half do. 2
Quarter do. 1

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least 13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had at the same rate.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, will be received in payment.

☞ Orders, inclosing the cash or prizes, as above, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to J. MAC RAE, *Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, Fayetteville, N. C.*

March 31, 1825.—8.tf

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly for the benefit of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, N. Carolina.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,000	2,000
5		500	2,500
10		100	1,000
20		50	1,000
100		10	1,000
1,500		5	7,500
1,639	Prizes,		$ 20,000
2,361	Blanks,		
4,000	Tickets	at $5	20,000

Drawing to commence in Milton, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall have been sold—Superintended by the following Managers:

Alexander Henderson,
James Rainey,
Archimedes Donoho,
John R. Clark,
Thomas L. Stevens,
Samuel Watkins,

*** Tickets for sale at the POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, where Lottery information generally may be had gratis.

March 31—8.

New Stores to Rent.

THE Stores under the Lafayette Hotel have been finished in a superior manner. A bed room for each Tenement will be reserved in the Hotel if required, and large and convenient Warehouses are provided for each Store.

For further particulars apply to R. Donaldson, or to Martin McPherson, sen.

Fayetteville, March 31.—8-4t

For Liverpool.

THE Superior brig *DANUBE*, Capt. Huntington, is daily expected to arrive in Wilmington, and having the greater part of her Cargo ready, will meet with immediate dispatch for Liverpool.—For freight of 250 bales Cotton, apply to Mr. W. H. Lippitt, Wilmington, or to CHARLES T. HAIGH.

Fayetteville, March 30th, 1825—8-3t

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and well selected assortment of *New and Fashionable SPRING DRY GOODS*, which are offered at wholesale at a small advance.—Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine.

E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber intends removing from this place in a few weeks, and is desirous of settling his business before his departure Those persons who placed papers in his hands for collection are particularly notified to call at the office of D. Ochiltree, Esq. and have the same settled forthwith.

FRED'K. MOORE.
Constable.

Fayetteville, 26th March, 1825.—8-3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the middle of Nov. last, a negro fellow named Harry, about 5 feet 10 inches high, yellow complexred, and rather stout; wore off domestic clothes, which were all he took with him. He was brought from Person county, near the Virginia line, about 12 years ago, and I think it probable he may endeavor to get back there, and will probably attempt to pass for a free man. Any information which may lead to the recovery of the said negro, will be compensated with the above reward.

JESSE WAMBLE.

Chatham County, on Deep river, 6 miles from Tyson's Post Office.

March 31.—8-6wpd.

Treasury Department,
March 14, 1825.

WHEREAS, on the 3d of March, 1825, a law was passed by the Congress of the United States, of which the 3d, 4th, and 5th sections are in the words following, viz:

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That a subscription to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, of the six per cent. stock of the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby, proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for such parts of the above mentioned description of stock as shall, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury, and on those of the several loan offices, respectively; which subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law for such transfers, of the credit or credits standing on the said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed: Provided, That all subscription by such transfer of stock shall be considered as part of the said twelve millions of dollars authorized to be borrowed by the first section of this act.

"Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the whole or any part of any sum which shall be thus subscribed, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to a certificate or certificates purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five; transferrable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the United States, as follows: one half at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, and the remainder at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine: Provided, That no reimbursement shall be made except for the whole amount of such new certificate; nor until after at least six months public notice of such intended reimbursement. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be retransferred to the respective subscribers the several sums by them subscribed beyond the amount of the certificates of four and one half per cent. stock issued to them respectively.

"Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the same funds which have heretofore been, and now are, pledged by law for the payment of the interest, and for the redemption and reimbursement of the stock which may be redeemed or reimbursed by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged in like manner for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. And it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid, out of the said fund, yearly and every year, such sum and sums as may be annually required to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said Commissioners are, also, hereby authorized to apply, from time to time, such sum and sums out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, or by reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock; and such part of the annual sum of ten millions of dollars, vested by law in the said commissioners, as may be necessary and required for the above purposes, shall be and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, and continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for receiving subscriptions in conformity with the provisions of the said law.

The subscriptions may be made by the proprietors of the stock, either in person or by their Attorneys duly authorized to subscribe and transfer it to the United States.

Should subscriptions of said stock be made to an amount exceeding twelve millions of dollars, a distribution of the said sum of twelve millions will be made among the subscribers, in proportion to the sums subscribed by them respectively.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Dec. 16—8-t30S.

POETRY.

AMBITION.

I saw thee in thy glory. Round thy brows
The Laurel wreath was twin'd, and at thy feet,
The glittering playthings of thy vacant hours,
Were crowns and sceptres.
When I deem'd anon
Thou would'st have soar'd beyond those starry plains,
In apotheosis of light array'd,
To reign supreme o'er archangelic powers
And vassal cherubims, I turned, and, lo!
The worm was preying on the kingly brows
Where shone the diadem; the winding sheet
Was all the robe that royalty could boast;
Instead of realms, which scarce the sun could span,
The narrow grave prescribed the utmost bounds
Of thy dominions. Yea, the trophied arch,
The towering column, where thy daring pride
Had registered thy triumphs, in the dust,
The very dust, are crumbling!

From the Stonington Yankee.

Of all the Coquettes that are found in our nation,
There is none that more cheats us, than AN-ticipation;
She coaxes, and flatters, with prospects of gain—
Then, blasting our prospects, she fills us with pain;
She wheedles all sexes, conditions and ages,
The grave, and the ga , and the politic sages;
The young and the old, the rich and the poor,
All live on her smiles, till she turns them out door.

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.
February 2nd—100-tf

Equity Sales.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable Court of Equity, of the County of Cumberland, State of North Carolina, in the suit in said court depending, wherein the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina are complainants, and John M'Kay, jr. and Colin M'Rae are defendants, there will be sold, at public auction, at the Court House of the county aforesaid, in the town of Fayetteville, at 10 A. M. of Monday the 7th of March next, under the direction and superintendance of the undersigned, certain seven tracts of land lying and being in the county of Cumberland, aforesaid, containing in all 2048 acres, more or less, conveyed by deed of mortgage, by said John M'Kay, jun. to the aforesaid complainants. On one of these tracts is the house and plantation late and now in the occupancy of Hugh Campbell, Esq.

Also two small tracts of land, in all about 70 acres, more or less, in said county, conveyed by deed of mortgage, by said Colin M'Rae, to said complainants.

These lands will be divided and sold in lots to suit purchasers. Plots or plans of such division will in a few days be furnished, and may be seen at the Bank of North Carolina, in Fayetteville, and at the office of the Clerk and Master in Equity, at the Court House in Fayetteville. Terms of sale, one, two and three years credit, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bond with security, to be approved of by the undersigned, and executing deeds of mortgage to the Clerk and Master and his successor in office, for the further and more effectually securing the payment of such bonds.

JOHN HOGG, *C. & M. E.*

Cumberland county, sc. } 98-tm5
Jan. 18, 1825. }

Sale Postponed.

Circumstances have occurred that render it necessary that the above sale be postponed to MONDAY the 4th of APRIL next ensuing, when the same will be made at the Court House in Fayetteville, commencing at 11 A. M. of that day.

J. HOGG, *C. & M. E.*

Feb. 28, 1825—3-tA1

Bridge Sale.

IN pursuance of a Decretal order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, made at September Term, 1824, I will sell for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th day of February next, that valuable Bridge across Lower Little river, called and known by the name of *"M'Arthur's Bridge,"* on the main road leading from Fayetteville to Hillsborough.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

January 7.—1-tt.

Further Postponement.

THE sale of the above Bridge is postponed until Monday the 4th day of April next.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

March 17.

County Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons holding claims of any and every description, by ticket, order, or otherwise however, against the county of Cumberland, that they be and appear at the Court House at any day from Monday, 28th of March, to Saturday, 28th of May, 1825, both inclusive, and produce to the Clerk of the County Court such their evidences of debt, in order that he may make a list and record thereof, for the information of the Court, and to the end they may take steps for the payment thereof, as the means of the county may and will permit.

By Order.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

March 17.—6-tt.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therin expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

$10 Reward.

WAS stolen from Fayetteville, on the night of the 18th December last, a SORREL HORSE, about five years old, upwards of 15 hands high, has a star in his face, and is a little hip-shotten, had on, when taken, a saddle and bridle, partly new.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said horse, bridle and saddle to me, or to Mr. M Eyburn in Fayetteville. THOS. DAVIS.

Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C.
Jan. 18—99-tf

For Sale,

11 hhds. Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
1500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 Sacks Liverpool ditto,
70 bbls. Mackrel, No. 2 & 3
10 do. N. E. Rum,
474 Spanish Hides.

by ANGUS TAYLOR.

March 16, 1825.—6-tf

Tredwell, Kissam, & Co.

No. 245, Pearl Street, New-York,

Have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool;

20 Casks Hoes, Carolina
100 doz. Spades
100 doz. Shovels
50 bags Trace Chains
4 casks English Wagon Boxes
10 do. Wood Screws
3 do. Table Knives and Forks, Ivory, Buck, Stag, &c.
3 do. Pen, Pocket, Spanish and Cotton Knives,
2 do. Shoe, Bread and Butcher's Knives
5 cases Guns
2 do. do. with Percussion Lock
4 casks flat bottom Brass Candlesticks
60 doz. Scythe Blades, Waldron's, Goddard's, &c.
10 do. do. do. Patent Cast Steel
3 casks Hand and Pannel Saws

Also on Hand,

Mill, Cross Cut and Pit Saws
Glue, Hide Whips,
Short and long bit Axes, approved makers
Frying Pans, Wire and Hair Seives
Cotton and Wool Cards
Cut Nails, assorted, 3d to 40d
Hollow-ware, Pots, Bake Pans, Spiders, Skillets, &c.

And a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY and LOOKING GLASSES, for sale in parcels to suit the country trade. 6 5t

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

12 hhds. St. Croix Sugar
15 do. New Orleans ditto
44 bags prime Green Coffee
36 do. 2d quality ditto
Loaf Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Tea
Pimento, Pepper, Indigo
Cut Nails, Iron, Wine Bottles, &c. &c.
50 casks Lime

For sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.

March 15.—6-4t

R. F. YARBROUGH

OFFERS FOR SALE,

8 hhds. prime Jamaica Coffee,
30 bags " Porto Rico and Cuba ditto
14 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
10 bbls. do. do.
5 do. Loaf do.
40 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
2500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do. Turks Island ditto,
Dupont's Powder,
Lead, Cotton Bagging, Castings, &c. &c.

March 2—4-tf

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
March 31. 56tf

100 Tons Log wood,
For sale by,
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
Fayetteville, Sept. 30—382tf.

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3.—51tf.

Crockery.

JUST received, per the Gen. Brock, direct from Liverpool, 20 casks well assorted Crockery, consisting of plates; blue and green edged cups and saucers; blue printed and painted bowls; blue, printed, painted, and dipt jugs, mugs, &c. &c.

For sale low.
WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

NEW GOODS.

133 *PACKAGES*, of well selected DRY GOODS, for this Market; just opened and for sale at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on terms to suit purchasers.

Merchants from the country, are invited to call and examine the Goods and Prices.

E. E LEWIS.

Fayetteville, October 14—384tf

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee.
For sale by J. HUSKE.

100 Hhds. Prime Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9—79tf.

For Sale.

A House and 95 acres of land, situated on Indian Hill, five miles from town, and contiguous to one of the best springs in the county, known as the Indian Springs. The House was built for a summer's residence; has a kitchen attached to it, and under the same roof, with a good stone chimney, about four acres of the land cleared. This place is noted for health, having been resorted to for twenty years. Terms very low. Apply to

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 23—3-6t.

BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cogniac Brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,
O. P. STARK.

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York,

in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased

By O. P. S.

August 16.—76tf

Wanted to hire by the month 6 or 8 negro men to be employed as Boat hands. Constant employment will be given during the season.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30—383tf.

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers; plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

GALES'S
NORTH-CAROLINA,
ALMANACKS,
For the Year of our Lord,
1825.

For sale by the groce, dozen, or single one, at the publishers prices, by
STUART, BIRDSALL & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30—382tf.

GARDEN SEED.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment, a general assortment of GARDEN SEED.

JAS. HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—387tf.

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4—74*

100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,
Just rec'd by the La Fayette:
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18—381tf

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd. loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
0 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 or casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in Bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls. tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

E. E. Lewis,

HAS received by the last arrivals TWENTY BALES of Domestic Shirtings, Sheetings, Plaids, Stripes and Checks.

20 cases of Straw Bonnets—100 nests bandboxes, 1000 doz. fine ivory shell and imitation combs, very cheap—100 plaid cloaks.

The above with a very general assortment of DRY GOODS are offered wholesale or retail at a small advance from cost.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are:

Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white
Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted
3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, well assorted
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, *very cheap*
Steam Loom Shirting
Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins
Superior figured Muslin and French Calico
Bombazetts, plain and figured, well assorted
Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, February 22, 182[illegible]—3-tf
N. B. Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

Notice.

THE subscriber having a few hours of leisure in each day, would be pleased to occupy them in writing for any person disposed to furnish him employment, for a moderate compensation.

WM. CAMERON.

March 15.—6-3t

65 kegs Cut Nails assorted
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

REMOVAL.

L. R. MARTENSE has removed to the store formerly occupied by Mr. E. E. Lewis, one door west of the Cape Fear Bank, where he offers for sale, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Cotton Cards, Straw Bonnets, Men's Imitation Beaver Hats, &c. at wholesale and retail.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

Willis Creek District.

I SHALL expose to public sale for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in April next, the following tracts of land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon for the year 1823, and all costs.

Acres.	*Situation.*	*By whom given in.*	*Tax.*
50	Ceder creek,	Benj. Chasten,	$0 12
222	Cape Fear & Willis c'k,	James Carroll,	1 84
780	Harrison's Creek,	Jonathan Hare,	1 73
227	Turnbull,	Wm. Magee,	1 05
397	East side Cape Fear	Drury Moulton & Jno. Thames for minors,	5 75
309	Joining the same,		
1-3 of 500	do. do.		
540	East side Lyon's c'k	Jno. Thames for his children.	5 70
100	Lockarnay,		
3	Mouth of Lyon's cr'k,		

JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff.*
By ISAAC NEWBERRY, *D. Sheriff*

February 23, 1825.—3-tt

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

I WILL expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d of May next, the following Lands, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1823, and all costs, viz:

378 acres on Cape Fear; listed by John Atkins, jr. Taxes, $8 10
123 acres on Parker's creek; listed by Thomas Branch 3 57
100 acres on Mill creek; listed by Ceily Gilbert 46
106 acres on Hay Meadow; listed by George Luther 69
150 acres on Hector's creek; listed by Isham Prince 69
150 acres on ditto; listed by Timothy Spence for B. Johnston 69
125 acres on Mill creek; listed by Elisha Spence 2 14
1397 acres on Parker's creek; listed by Redick Stephens for J. Leach 12 20
1276 acres on Hector's creek; listed by John Spence, sen. 2 78
410 acres on Beaver Dam, listed by S. Senter for heirs of Wm. Hays 1 89
483 acres on Butler's creek; listed by Jones Stephens 2 07
100 acres on Jumping Run; listed by Alex. Clark 1 31
595 acres on Barbacue; listed by Neill Clark 1 15
470 acres on Duncan's creek; listed by Colin Cameron 3 59
487½ acres on the Cypress; listed by Neil Kelly 3 59
100 acres on Jumping run; listed by Neill M'Neill 2 90
462½ acres on Upper Little river; listed by Daniel Ray 2 31
150 acres on Jumping run, listed by Nancy Stewart 5 35
1100 acres on Neill's creek, formerly the heirs of Stephen Johnston, not listed 2 10
360 acres on Cooper's branch; formerly Benjamin Beard's, not listed 1 66
200 acres on Cooper's branch; formerly the heirs of A Grizzard, not listed 1 84
300 acres on the Pond branch; formerly the heirs of Nicholas Prince, not listed 1 38
175 acres on Hector's creek; belonging to John Rogers, not listed 1 61
200 acres on Hector's creek; formerly William Morrison's, not listed 1 84
100 acres on Barbacue; formerly Thomas Cameron's, not listed 1 45
725 acres on Barbacue; belonging to Alexander Cameron, not listed 3 30

JOHN BLACK, *Sh'ff.*
By LEWIS ROBINSON, *D. S'ff.*

December 10, 1824—5tds.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following is a list of taxable property which I propose to sell, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon, with costs of advertising, for the year 1823, on Monday the 2d day of May next, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville.

By whom listed.	*Lots or acres of Land.*	*Valuation.*	*General Description.*	*Tax.*
Burch, Thomas D.	one do	50	opposite former residence of Nathan Pearce	23
Burklow, John	one do	25	½ acre Raiford's Lane	11½
	55 acres	165	near town, joins John Murchison	76
	206 do	100	Black river, near Averasborough	46
Campbell, Mary	one lot	100	with old house, North street	46
Eddy, Jacob	one do	200	with old house, Rowan street	92
Jackson, Needham,	one do	50	unimproved, Daniel Cameron's, North street	23
Livingston, Catharine	one do	200	dwelling house, Campbellton	92
	one do	25	unimproved, joins Deming	11½
M'Queen, Alex.	1100 acres	500	Rockfish, joins Mrs. Cade	2 30
	200 do	25	Horser's creek	11½
MacKay, Malcolm	1 lot	100	55 by 132, unimproved, Mumfort's street, joins Peggy Martin	46
	800 acres	800	supposed to be where he lives, given in for Neill M'Kay	3 68
	38 do	38	joins Lomack and McLennon	18
M'Rainey, Daniel by Neill	1 lot	75	79 feet by 95, Hillsborough and Champney streets	35
	1 do	125	1.10 acre, front 100 feet, Hillsborough str't, back to Frink street	57
M'Leod, Elinor, by D. Stephenson	1 do	200	Maiden Lane, between M'Queen and Ochiltree	92
Peyton, Thos. W.	1 do	200	with improvements, dwelling &c. Hillsborough street	92
Russell, Mark	1 do 68⅔ acres	1500	Blount's creek, north side Person street	6 90
Russell, John, by William R.	1 do 7 acres	200	Back of D. Davis	92
	1 do 1½ acres	100	Clarendon bridge	46
Vann, James	1 do	300	house &c. part of 94 and 95 Cambellton	1 38
Do. for Marion Vann	1 do	200	with improvements, east of Wm. Vann's part of No. 94, Campbellton	92

The following is returned as unlisted; double tax will be exacted.

Burklow, Betsey	1 lot	150	her residence, north street	
Dickson, John, estate	1 do	200	3-5 of 3 acres N. Pearce's Campbellton landing	1 38
	1 do	50		
	1 do	50	40 by 50 Cool Spring street,	1 84
	1 do	50	Cool Spring street, formerly Burches	46
	1 do	25	¼ acre Leonards, Person, and Russell street	46
	3 do	25	63 feet front in Baker's plan	23
Evans, Thomas, estate	4 do	60	unimproved, No. 38, 65, 109 and 112 Campbellton	23
	5 do	50	between Hillsborough and Ramsay street	55
Garner, Thomas	1 do	100	with house, ¼ acre No. 13 Campbellton	46
Johnston, Charles H.	1 do	700	Brick tenement, Brick Row, north side Hay street	92
Jones, Levan, estate	3 do	450	Dwelling &c. Campbellton	6 44
	38½ acres	100	East side Cape Fear, Newbern road	4 14
	7 acres	500	Jug factory	92
Robins, Gurdon	1 lot	600	house and improvements, joins Wilcox Green street	4 60
	1 do	50	60 feet front, joins Candle Factory	5 52
	68 acres	136	part sold, Murchison road. Sherod Fort's residence	46
				1 25

March 19—7-4w

WILLIAM WADDILL, jr.
For JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff.*

Packets for Philadelphia

THE subscriber having established a line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N. C. at the lowest rates of freight, and as low as possible. Having three good vessels in the line, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts that with encouragement. Philadelphia will receive from his patrons, has become so great a manufacturing place that cotton can be sold to some extent, to advantage to the owners, the consumption of which is at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON,
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street, Philadelphia.
September 30——382tf

Just received and for sale, several light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT Ploughs, of different sizes, with and without wings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824.—67tf

I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores, from $700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.

ALSO

A second hand carriage with harness, price low.

JOHN [illegible]

Fayetteville, November 11—388tf

Labourers Wanted.

On the CAPE FEAR RIVER, between FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

IT is my intention to recommence the work for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as early in the season will admit.

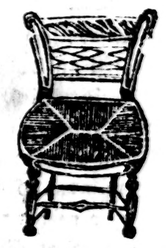
Any number of labourers who choose to work will find immediate employment.

Owners of Negroes will do well to embrace the opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abundant, and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.

HAMILTON [illegible]
Superintendant.

March 9.—5-8t

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that having finished the shop of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line. Turning and Chair making, at the shortest notice, in a workmanlike manner and dispatch, at less prices than they can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of Alexander Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of the testator's will, by which they were set at liberty, contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and as it is supposed the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and the same in proportion for each, to any person who will return them, or secure them in any jail so that they may be recovered by their right[illegible]

The following is a description of the [illegible]

A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, [illegible] round shouldered, chunky made, incli[illegible] when he talks fast, and pretends to be [illegible] Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion low, about 35 years of age. Sandy, [illegible] 14, yellow complexion, well set, one [illegible] teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny [illegible] ter of Tener, appears about six years [illegible]

NEAL BEARD, *Agent with the W[illegible]*

392tf

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1000 acres of Land, on the Little River, in Cumberland county, which there are about 150 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it will produces good hay, the rest abounds with cane, and would winter a large stock of cattle, if properly enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine timber. There are on the above lands two saw mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills, some cleared ground, under good fence, a good garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and all necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in the county, known by the name of the [illegible] which is well known to be one of the best tracts of land in that part of the country. It is well, abounds with excellent springs, and one within fifty yards of the houses. The land is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large proportion of open land.

Also, one lot and the building situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Hay street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph [illegible] also, one lot situated on Person street, on the hill towards Campbellton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. [illegible] ly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and the land in Moore county, by myself. I will sell the whole or part of the above property very low, and on a liberal credit.

B. W. W[illegible]

☞ The Wagon Yard on [illegible] is open for the reception of [illegible] affording great comfort and convenience to those who call—price 25 cents per day and night.